The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,354.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days:—

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,841 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Oct. 12	Leave Galle	Oct. 19
,, Cuttack	,, 13	,, Negapatam	,, 22
,, Mangalore	,, 14	,, Madras	,, 25
,, Cannanore	,, 15	,, Coconada	,, 27
,, Calicut	,, 15	,, Vizagapatam	,, 28
,, Beypore	,, 15	,, Bimlipatam	,, 28
,, Cochin	,, 16	,, Gopalpore	,, 29
,, Tuticorin	,, 17	,, False Point	,, 30
,, Colombo	,, 18	Arrive Calcutta	,, 31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

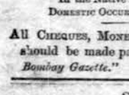
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



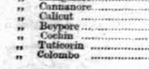
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Fao	8
,, Guadur	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	29	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	Nov. 1	,, Guadur	15
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	5	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Martaban, 345 tons, 140 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

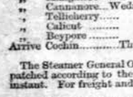
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Barker, Commander, will leave for the undermoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M.

Beypore, Calicut, Mangalore, Mahim, Jaitapoor, Malwan, Vingorla.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Mahim Creek, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Coompta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Carwar	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Outram, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th October, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 9th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain A. L. Winter, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 8th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NELSON, Rands, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Captain Rands will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship MARY and EMMA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignee, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain G. A. Thompson.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAR-KEEPER. Satisfactory reference required. No one need apply who does not properly understand the business. Apply by letter to R.B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Hand Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, THE FOLLY, near Walker's Tank, 6 available Bed-rooms and 6 Bath-rooms, besides two handsome Reception-rooms. Rent for the Season Rs. 700.

Also, THE KEEPSAKE, furnished, near the Bund, suitable for two Bachelors or a Married Couple. Rent for the Season Rs. 300.

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and needed in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship THE DOUGLAS are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners The Douglas.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MABEL, Wright, Master, from London, are requested to pay freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 noon, at the offices of the Chamber, to consider the Cotton Bill now before the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, as amended and passed through Committee.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 7th October, 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. —A MEETING of POLICY-HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, No. 12, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose (1) of receiving the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to watch the interest of Policy-holders, and (2) of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter. Mofussil Policy-holders are requested to be so good as to communicate their views to the Committee and to send Proxies to the Committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the Meeting.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

THE DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, (Limited)

धी धरमशी धणजीनींग ऐनड वीवींग क'पनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive from the Registered Shareholders of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, only) APPLICATIONS for 450 shares which remain for allotment in the DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. Applicants will be considered bound to take the number of shares they apply for, or any less number which the Directors of the Company may think fit to allot to them; and also to pay a Call of Rs. 2,500 per share at the Registered Office of the Company on or before Monday the 1st November, 1869.

No Applications will be received after Monday the 18th instant.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, in Liquidation.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Mr. Patrick, Dewar, the Attorney for the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association, sworn on the Sixth day of October, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Liquidator, I order that all Creditors of, and Claimants upon, the abovenamed Financial Association of India and China, Limited, do on or before the Eighth day of November next, send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator of the said Association, at the office of the said Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, and that in default thereof they be finally excluded and barred from all claim upon or against the said Association; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette" and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-e-Jamsheed," and "Bombay Samachar" respectively.

—Dated this 7th day of October, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOAO DOMINGOS DeCOSTA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said property is requested to make the same known to me, at my office, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, in the Town of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

Dated, this 7th October, 1869.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperança, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being in the registration subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, in the Town of Bombay, admeasuring 258 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the 1st Portuguese Lane, on the west by the property of Alexander Pereira, on the north by the said Agiary Road, and on the south by the ——— ——— ——— ——— which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Joao Domingos de Costa, and are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 82.

PIANOS.—JUST LANDED, ex BURLINGTON, solid Mahogany Pianos, 7 Octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.

These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India, and to order of

J. NEUBERG.

MUSIC STOOLS. Best English Manufacture, with Patent Brass Screws, beautifully carved, on Tripod Stands, with rich Velvet-covered Seats.

Rs. 30 each, Cash. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. Mr. NEUBERG has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive consignment of Real Bohemian Glass Ware, comprising Flower Vases, Card Plates, Liqueur Sets, Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of the latest designs.

To clear stock 30 per cent. discount allowed for cash payment on delivery of articles. J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into 1-4ter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 34 lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

KINLOCH and ALLAN have REMOVED their Office from 14 Meadow Street, to 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., CONTRACTORS and PLUMBERS, &c., have REMOVED from No. 12, Forbes Street, to Marine Street, late Kinloch and Allan.

BOMBAY SWIMMING BATH and RACQUET COURT.—On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, a COMMITTEE MEETING will be held at the TOWN HALL, at 4-30 P.M.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the remainder of the LEASE of the Offices in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI and LONDON BANK, will be received at the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Bombay, September, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). —A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1869, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-12 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 4th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of *Rs.* 3½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Horse Boxes, Cloth Coarse Blue, Iron, Brass, Copper, and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also Tanks Iron and Elephant Slings, returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Actg. Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The Company's NEW DEPOT for GOODS TRAFFIC, at Carnac Bunder, is now in FULL OPERATION, and the Public can forward Goods to and from Carnac Bunder or Grant Road Stations whichever it may find most convenient, the rates to and from each Station being the same.

The Company's rates include delivery but not collection in Bombay.

Full particulars of rates can be had upon application to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NOTICE—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. MEL. SLATER, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Nowgree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Moteechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

RE ESTATES of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, and Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—DIVIDENDS, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, will be payable as undermoted, at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th, and THURSDAY the 16th days of September, instant, and on every following Monday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, viz.:—

On the Estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 18½ per cent.

On the Estate of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Second and Final, at the rate of 12 per cent.

On the Estate of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, Second and Final, at the rate of ½ per cent.

On the Estate of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, Third Dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent.

J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS VENSEE, } Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
No. 3 HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.

J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex THOMAS BELL, a large and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS. Priced moderately.

Mr. N. wishes to clear the Stock, and offers the above at 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH on delivery of the articles. Whole cases of assorted TOYS, Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 each.

J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bronch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bronch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Finlay Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

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SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co. Established 1838.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all orders being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

London Houses	{	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House	{	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives in

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liquours excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain the full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	0 Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	,, 25	0 ,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	,, 22	0 ,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	,, 22	0 ,, —
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	,, 18	8 ,, 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	,, 17	0 ,, 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule,	,, 15	8 ,, 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	,, 13	8 ,, —
Sauterne, Red capsule,	,, 22	0 ,, —

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0 ,, —
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0 ,, —
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0 ,, —

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0 ,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil	,, 27 0 ,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, —
,, ,, Braunsberger	,, 25	,, —
,, ,, Johannisberger	,, 34	,, —
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	,, —
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23	,, —

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Gold seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs.	30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—nature	,,	24 8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,,	18 0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally different quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 23
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST LANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

|

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE is little inquiry for Government Paper. Market dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
15,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
53,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
37,000	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	141
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1725
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1210
6,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	850	30 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	620
	12,000	11,000	1250 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,800	all	800 ps	Colaba Press Co.	11,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	5,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
125	2,500	all	350 *	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£20	109 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	30 ps	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	200
300	3,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,350
1,000	2,000	all	150	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
8.0	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	890
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	55
500	2,000	300	9	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	260

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	1-05-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd October, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,776	3	5
Merchandize	20,926	13	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	56	14	0
Electric Telegraph	822	7	0
Total Rs.	47,582	5	10

Corresponding week in September, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	40,957	12	8
Merchandize	17,601	3	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	12	12	0
Electric Telegraph	314	12	0
Total Rs.	58,986	8	1
Decrease	11,404	2	3

CALCUTTA.—2ND OCTOBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was firm. 4 per cents. one large amount of odd pieces sold at Rs. 95-14, others obtained Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought by investors at Rs. 108-0 and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-12.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,545, with exception of a heavy lot placed at a Lower rate.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares were bought at Rs. 880.

In Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, very trifling business was reported at Rs. 385.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Williamson, M.B., Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Twentyman, Major, 18th Hussars, on duty, from Poona.
Cumming, Captain, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Hutton, Captain, 50th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Warne, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Martand, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Solph, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Bruce, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Moore, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Indore.
Goodak, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Vales, Lieutenant, 3rd W. I., on sick leave, from Indore.
Pratt, Colonel, 1-23rd Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Webb, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 1-23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, on duty, to England.
West, Assistant Surgeon, 1-23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, on duty to England.
Farr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Roberts, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Weade, Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to England.
Twentyman, Major, 18th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Cumming, Captain, 59th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Hutton, Captain, 50th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Warne, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Martand, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Solph, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Bruce, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Moore, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Goodak, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Pratt, Colonel, 1-23rd Foot, on duty to England.
Hayeourt, Captain, Royal Artillery to join, to England.
Renard, Lieutenant, 103th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th October, 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Whittaker, Staff Corps, is placed on General Duty Bombay District.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 855, of the 24th ultimo, Lieutenant Craig, 2nd Dragoon Guards, will join the Deolalee Depot for duty pending further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Sherlock, now doing duty in the command, will, on the arrival from England of Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. J. O'Brien, proceed to England, doing duty with Invalids, &c., on the voyage.

The inspecting Veterinary Surgeon is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Lieutenant Stevenson, E. Brigade R. H. A., from 1st September 1869 to 31st October 1869, in extension on urgent private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Captain L. L. Powys, 50th Foot, from the date of embarkation for six months to England on urgent private affairs.

Captain R. Dane, 59th Foot, from date of departure, for 9 months to proceed to Australia on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant V. L. Mathias, 108th Foot, from 20th September 1869 to 25th March 1870, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, E Brigade R. H. A., from 2nd October 1869 to 17th October 1869, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to proceed to England.

Captain W. B. Hennel, 25th Regiment N. I., for one month, on medical certificate.

Captain E. W. Moray, 28th Regiment N. I., from 1st September 1869 to 25th September 1869, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Captain E. W. Flint, 1-19, to remain at Poona, on medical Bombay on medical certificate. ...nt Madras N. I., from 10th

Lieutenant E. M. Chambers, 5th R... extension to remain at October 1869 to 15th November 1869, to proceed ... N. I., from 1st the Coast, on medical certificate. ...oria and

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Dickinson, C.S.I., Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The following extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th August 1869, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Green, C.B., ... months.
Major W. H. F. D. Sykes, 6 months.
Lieutenant G. A. F. Nicholson, ... months.
Lieutenant M. ... ndale, 6 months.
Lieutenant ... Stevens, 3 months.
Surgeon D. M. Lowndes, 6 months.

"The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz. :—

Brevet Major J. C. Farquharson, from the 24th February 1867."

Lieutenant R. Hennell, General List, Wing Subaltern 25th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. H. A. Hervey, Madras Infantry, Commandant Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, Madras N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 242 of 1869, it is notified, under orders from the Government of India, that, in the case of Warrant Officers proceeding home from Aden, and entitled to free passage, when a pas age is not available in Her Majesty's troop-ships, one should be taken in any vessel of the several Steam Companies to Southampton at the Company's regulation rates. If, under medical instructions, the provision of a passage round the Cape is held absolutely necessary and none is available at Aden, the man must be sent to Bombay, and thence be furnished with the necessary passage.

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in Bengal, together with the order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India therein quoted, is published for general information :—"I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of Government General Order No. 29, dated 26th January 1866, to Wings of British Regiments of Infantry detached from Regimental Head-Quarters for considerable periods, such as when, as in this case, the Wings garrisoning two separate stations may probably be apart for a year or two. His Excellency in Council does not consider the provision of a Moonshee necessary during the merely temporary detachment of Wings as occasionally happens during the cold season."

The days for the assembly of the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency will henceforth be Mondays and Wednesdays, instead of Mondays and Saturdays.

Sub-Conductor C. H. Crowe, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

The following extract, from Brigade Orders by Brigadier General G. P. Sealy, Commanding at Nusseerabad, dated 16th September 1869, is confirmed :—"Lieutenant Seton, Bombay Staff Corps, having furnished the prescribed medical certificate, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave from date of departure to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to England. Major Beville will conduct the duties of Commissariat Officer at this station on the departure of Lieutenant Seton on sick certificate, until the arrival of his successor."

Captain A. W Macnaghten, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police, during the absence of Lieutenant S. Babington, or until further orders.

Ensign John Thomas Carruthers, 4th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern, 16th Regiment N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 19th August 1868, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Carruthers to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 19th August 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

As a special measure in consequence of the appearance of cholera at Kurrachee, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to invest the following Magistrates, F. P., in Sind, with the authority conferred on a Magistrate of a district by Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code :—Major E. M. G. Cooper, Mr. W. T. Cole, Mr. F. Gibbons, and Mr. W. A. Ingle.

Captain A. W. Macnaghten to officiate as Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police during the absence of Lieutenant S. Babington on leave or until further orders, and to be an Assistant to the District Superintendents of the Police in the several districts through which the railway passes. Captain Macnaghten is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the several districts through which the G. I. P. Railway passes. Under the provisions of Section 4, of Act XIII. of 1856, Captain Macnaghten is appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Police in the city of Bombay. Under the provisions of Act II. of 1869, Captain Macnaghten is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. R. H. Showell Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Purushram Vinnoo is appointed Public Prosecutor for the Nassick Collectorate.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment, from the 15th to the 30th instant, of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

Mr. Vittul Mahadeo Dhamunker is appointed Public Prosecutor for the Alibag Collectorate for a probationary period of six months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton to be Assistant to the Revenue and Police Commissioner Northern Division.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis is allowed a furlough for six months from the date of departure of the mail steamer of the 30th instant.

Mr. J. F. Muir, Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by the Government of India an Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Mr. H. Mallock, C.S., passed an examination in Guzerathee according to the High Proficiency Standard on the 5th instant.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, having resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to him from the 3rd August last is cancelled.

Mr. H. K. Disney, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assistant Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is transferred to the Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, is appointed an Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. Disney.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary James Lawrence is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station of Sehwan, vice McDonald, transferred to the Military Department at his own request.

Assistant Surgeon I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant.

The following officers in the Cumstoms Department have passed examinations according to the First Departmental Standard under the Government Notification of the 13th January 1869 :—Mr. G. B. Spring (with credit), Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. Shapoorjee Jamasjee Bhownuggry, Mr. R. J. da Silva, and Mr. E. Young.

The following Medical Subordinates have been ordered to proceed to Sind on special duty, in addition to those mentioned in Government Notification, dated the 20th ultimo :—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wisram Ramjee Ghollay, Assistant Apothecary E. Freeman, Assistant Apothecary J. Menezes, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moro Rughoonath, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Hurry Rughoonath.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The station of Sholapoor will be visited by the Chaplain of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

The Reverend W. J. Fiennell, Acting Chaplain of Malligaum, will act as Chaplain of Deolalee, visiting Malligaum and its several dependent stations.

The Reverend C. F. H. Johnstone, B. A., is appointed to act as joint Chaplain of Kurrachee until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain and Brevet Major C. J. Hughes, Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 27th Native Infantry, to be Garrison Quartermaster of Fort William, vice Fox, appointed to the Department of Public Works. Dated 10th September 1869.

15th Native Infantry.—Ensign F. A. Remmington, 88th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Boileau transferred to the 11th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 18th September 1869.

17th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. J. Barr, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Dawes, appointed Adjutant. Dated 22nd September 1869.

The services of Ensign the Hon'ble J. S. Napier, 92nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Governor of Madras for employment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Major F. W. Carden, to Mussoorie, from the 6th September to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. D. Fisher, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain and Adjutant F. W. Ward, (19th Brigade,) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required.

Lieutenant H. L. Mackenzie, (F. Battery 16th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, overland, should his services be required.

19th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant R. G. Traill, to Calcutta, from date of leaving the regiment, for one month, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

(2nd Battalion.)—Local Major J Anderson, to England, overland, from date of departure, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with invalids and time-expired men.

Captain F. E. Biddulph to England, overland, from date of departure, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with invalids and time-expired men.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Clarke, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops by either route should his services be required.

27th Foot.—Captain R. H. Rosser, to England, overland, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

41st Foot.—Captain S. B. Noble, to remain at Simla and proceed Native Infantry, from the 2nd September to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

93rd Foot.—Captain and Paymaster J. Joiner, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 16th October to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant S. Byng, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops going home, should his services be required.

105th Foot.—Captain J. T. Hosken, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, via Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops, should his services be required.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. F. Rennick, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Quinet, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 22nd September 1869

Captain C. P. D. Nott, late 4th European Regiment, is directed to join and do duty with 5th Native Infantry on the expiration of his present sick leave.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 6th instant :—

Lieutenant S. G. Smyth, Royal Artillery.
Ensign T. G. W. Tobin, 1st battalion 6th Foot.
Lieutenant G. Barton, 1st battalion 7th Foot.
Ensign W. Conolly, 1st battalion 7th Foot.
Ensign B. E. Money, 2nd battalion 12th Foot.
Ensign C. A. Mercer, 1st battalion 19th Foot.
Ensign A. S. McRae, 35th Foot.
Ensign [redacted] G. Bagot, 2nd battalion 60th Foot.
Ensign [redacted] Remmington, 88th Foot.
Ensign [redacted] ...ayes, 88th Foot.
Lieutenant [redacted] ...ing, 103rd Foot.
Lieutenant B. Smith, 107th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon G. Griffith, Indian Medical Service.
Assistant Surgeon G. H...kson, Indian M... vice.

...ntinued to join

Ensign J. N. Walker, 55th ...mahon College, Roorkee, the senior department, from the 1st January to the 15th, and to study ...

1st November months' leave to Simla and adjacent Hills, on private affairs, granted to Colonel W. R. Cunningham, Bengal Infantry, by G. O. C. C. of the 21st June 1869, is, at that Officer's request, cancelled.

The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant W. H. Marriott, 36th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 13th September 1869, is, at that Officer's request, cancelled.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship loading.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases		,,
	Seeds		,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Langstone	Sarutrell	Sunderland, June 28.
	Mabel	Wright	London, June 22.
	Sir John Lawrence	Stubb	London, July 9.

The ship True Briton, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Oct.	2	India (s)	...	...
		Stanhope	...	...
		Sir Henry Lawrence	...	...

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company;
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Victoria Horse Dak.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LUCIUS—September 20th, at Sowerby Bridge, the wife of H. Lucius, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

GILES—October 2nd, at No. 40, South Colingah Street, the infant son of Captain R. Giles.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 8vo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

THE public will have been glad to learn that the Supreme Government has broken silence on the subject of the deficit. In the face of the rumours floating about in print and in private letters prolonged silence would have worked great mischief. But the official announcement of fresh taxation is not at all gratifying. How long will the Europeans, who spend their best years in serving India, sit down tamely under the insatiable demands of the Indian Exchequer? Where is to be the limit of a policy which remedies bad management of the finances by asking the whole State to make good blunders which seem to be endless. The Supreme Government is not, apparently, one whit better than the Municipalities of India. The rule—"spend according to your means"—is disregarded by both the big and the little business concerns; and in each the tax-payer is the sufferer. How delightful for all officers drawing salaries to know that another one per cent. Income Tax is impending, and for the ryots of Bombay and Madras to learn that odd pies from their pockets are to aid in paying for the mismanagement of the Financial Department for half a decade. It is all very well to single out one man, as the "Pioneer" does in an article that seems more devoted to pushing up and pulling down persons than to the promotion of the common good. It is all very well to offer up Sir Richard Temple—who is neither better nor worse than the others—as a scapegoat for the sins of a system, and to pull him down that Mr. John [redacted] may be set up. It is down that Mr. John [redacted] those who are ever clamoring all very well who will build anything, do anything, provided it is to be paid for by borrowed money, to point out special items, and say it is all this, and all that. But the real reason why there is a deficit is first, because the Government, yielding to sentimentalists, are living above their income, spending more than they can pay; next, because the money leaks away here, there, and everywhere through the chinks of a system wherein adequate control cannot and does not find a place; and thirdly, because not sufficient allowance is ever made for the unforeseen. In a country so vast as India, so liable to drought and flood and tempest and wars—great or small—the unforeseen plays a great part and augments the confusion; and the unforeseen should be amply allowed for. It is time that the European community should take up this question, and try to bring the Government into sounder courses. At all events we hope that Mr. John Strachey will not be permitted to give another turn to the screw without meeting a solid and energetic resistance, especially from the European community.

WE learn by letters from Ahmedabad that a deluge of locusts has swept for the second time this season over the northern districts of Goojerat, committing devastation over one of the most fertile regions of India, just as that magnificent harvest had ripened to perfection from which it had been hoped a sufficient surplusage would be available to despatch into the famine-stricken regions about Marwar. The appearance of these fearfully destructive creatures is said to have been something which it is difficult to depict in words. There was nothing odd in the weather, nor had there been, to give any indication of anything unusual being about to occur. It was on Sunday afternoon that they first appeared. The day was fine, and a cool breeze from the north was playing over the yellowing cornfields. About 4 o'clock, a long line of reddish cloud, which the beholders put down to the smoke from a large weed fire creeping slowly along the horizon, made its appearance, becoming denser as the line advanced, and extending itself on either flank. What it was, remained a mystery to the uninitiated for an hour or so, and then, by the aid of glasses, it became possible to distinguish that the cloud was neither more nor less than a vast flight of rose-coloured locusts, thousands of millions in number, advancing steadily, in huge battalions, before the wind. In due time, the leading swarms arrived over head, and then our correspondent affirms the sight was wonderful in the extreme. Above, flying about fifty deep and extending apparently to a thickness of ten or twelve feet, they were passing over with the greatest rapidity, the sharp screech of their wings, making a pervading sound as though a myriad of tiny saws were at work. In front the air was simply filled with them, so as to obstruct the view, the scene reminding one of a very heavy snow storm descending diagonally before a strong wind. And so, for two hours, they continued to pass over, when night fell. The whole night through the air was filled with a sort of purring sound, which proceeded from the trees, especially the tamarinds, whereon, at daylight, they were discovered clustering in enormous masses, as though some Brobdignagian hive of hornets had swarmed upon every branch. In size these creatures were about an inch and a quarter long, with large, double, gauzy wings; the body, as well as the latter, being of a rose tint, and the fore legs being armed with strong serrated points, by means of which they seized firmly hold of whatever they alighted upon. In head, and in shape generally, they resembled the large grasshoppers which one meets with, of all sizes and colours, upon black-soil fields. Indeed, of this class they seem to be an itinerant variety. Judging from the fact that, as the swarms passed over, they literally rained pellets of excrement nearly as large as those of a rat, and that these pellets presented the appearance of perfectly digested matter, it would appear that not only are these creatures endowed with a terrible appetite, but that their organization is of a high order. Nevertheless, that personal stupidity which always seems to attach to individual members of a vast body acting under some common impulse appeared to attend upon these creatures, for they exhibited barely any fear of capture, and seemed quite as happy when deprived of their wings as with them. The crows, and a few other birds, partially revenged mankind upon them, hawking for and devouring them in great quantities; but they were far too few to make any perceptible impression. Wherever a swarm alit, the creatures steadily set to work to devour everything green which came in their way. The cultivators, with flags and tom-toms, did their best, but it was but little after all, for, as one flight was induced to move on, thousands and millions followed in their track, and where they made up their minds to sit down and eat, there resistance was all but vain. The *bajri* and *jowari*, which had become almost ripe for the sickle, were the especial objects of their attacks; and numbers of the ryots, despairing of escape, proceeded to cut their fields as they stood, to save the fodder, at any rate, by sacrificing the grain. As the sun became warm on the following day, all places where the locusts had taken up their quarters for the night became alive with the signs of preparation; and by 9 o'clock the whole body was again in motion, either hovering from one field to another, or setting out in great masses upon their march again. Their general direction was south-easterly. In some cases, where perhaps, dyspepsia had supervened, huge flights had lit upon the roads, giving them the appearance of having been covered by a rose-coloured snow-fall. By the evening of the second day they had entirely disappeared. Now, surely this is a thing about which we ought to know a great deal more than we do. Here is a magnificent tract of country, laughing with fertility, presenting thousands of square miles of splendid corn-fields just ready for the sickle, when, without a sign of warning, a cloud suddenly [redacted] ...ove ... hour or so, myriads on myriads of huge, voracious insects, coming no one knew whence, and going no one knew whither, produced no one knows why, and hardly even how, and dying always at some place a considerable distance from where anybody happens to see them, appear settling in swarms upon tree and field, and clearing it of vegetation, just as a flight of pigeons will clear up a handful of scattered peas. Nothing offensive or defensive that humanity can do avails. Myriads may perish, but there are myriads enough behind to do that which they would have done; and when they have gone, all the ruined cultivator knows is that they *have* come and gone; that yesterday he was rich and hopeful, and that to-day he is poor and despairing

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

YESTERDAY the Master Attendant, Captain Pryce, commenced the taking of depositions of gentlemen who were passengers on board the steamer Carnatic. The depositions were given in the office of the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Office,—Mr. Connon, acting, as he remarked, as legal assessor to Captain Pryce. Mr. Hurrell attended with Captain Parish on behalf of the P. & O. Company, but only offered suggestions to the Master Attendant—the proceedings not being of the nature of an enquiry. Several gentlemen, including Captain Jones, were present in the forenoon, but not in the afternoon. Yesterday Major Champain and Mr. Latimer Clark made their statements,—which we will publish to-morrow,—and the proceedings were adjourned till to-day.

A NEW LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The first number of a new paper published in Bombay, called the *Indian Church Review*, was this morning left at my bungalow, I presume in the expectation of my becoming a subscriber to it. When I *do* go in, however, for that style of journalism, I shall order, in preference, the *Catholic Examiner* or any such paper giving utterance to honest and *undisguised* views of Roman Catholicism. It is melancholy to think that, under the auspices of our present Bishop, extreme Ritualistic practices are being gradually introduced, abhorrent, I will venture to say, to the feelings of the great majority of the members of the church over which he presides (though His Lordship, in his rural retreats at Poona and the Hills, may not be aware that it is so). Posturing, intoning, chanting, observance of Saint's days, and semi-Popish hymns will doubtless, in due course, be followed by the more "advanced" stages of lighted candles, crosses, incense, and all the trumpery "church" millinery and upholstery, affected by the ultra-Ritualists, of whose views the *Review* is the exponent.

For the benefit of such of your readers as may not have seen this valuable paper, I may notice some of its contents. It begins with an introductory article, avowing its extreme views, especially with regard to the efficacy of "the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharest," of the "REAL OBJECTIVE PRESENCE" of which (in large capitals) it dilates with much unction. Among the other Christian doctrines, which the *Review* is established to inculcate, prominence is given to the very important subject of "Colors," the rules about which I will partly transcribe, for the benefit of Protestants unlearned in these subtleties. "*Black*, for Good Friday. "funerals, and fasts. *Green*, all Sundays, and other "days for which another color is not given. *Red*, "Evensong of Pentecost to the Evensong of the follow-"ing Saturday; all feasts of Martyrs. *Violet*, Advent "to Christmas Eve; Holy Innocents except on Sun-"days, Septuagesima and Easter Eve, Rogation days, "the Ember week in September, Vigils. *White*, Evensong "of Christmas Eve to Octave of the Epiphany," &c. &c., &c. I would suggest that our esteemed diocesan should appoint a "committee of taste," consisting of Mesdames Hern, Godfrey, Lake, and other experts, to revise this code for India; and to lay down a canon for such matters as the breadth of the "hem of the Phylacteries," regarding which we have at present no recognised guide. We sadly want a spiritual "Follet:" for verily we must, as the Yankee bard says,

"go furder
Than our testament for *that*!"

Most minute rules are also given for the "distribution of the sacred elements in the office of the Holy Communion:" which is to be done in the following order:—I. The Celebrant and assistant Clergy.—II. The Choir.—III. The Clergy present in the congregation.—IV. The Men.—V. The Women.

This is rather an ungallant arrangement, and one which I commend to the attention of the advocates of women's rights, as another and new instance of their "subjection!"

From the "Notes on Saint's Days," much valuable information may be attained as to the life and acts of St. Denys, St. Rusticus, St. Eleutherius, St. Edward the Confessor, and other holy men; to whose intercession at the throne of grace we have to look during the current week.

In the weekly "Summary," the readers of the *Review* are congratulated on the introduction into Byculla Church of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and on the discontinuance by the Chaplain there of the prayer before the sermon: but Mr. Reynell is further exhorted "not to stop here, but to proceed to other more needed and urgent improvements."—"Macte novâ virtute puer—sic itur ad *Romam*." If he takes the *Church Review's* advice, where *are* Protestant churchmen now to go: unless they adopt Mr. Connon's advice to the brokers, when *they* were ejected from their place of meeting, and adjourn "to Back Bay"? The Girgaum Mission Church is unfortunately of very limited capacity, and would not hold many of the accession of converts [illegible] were not built as they are now threatened to be, by the practices advocated by the *Review*.

I trust that the Bishop will emphatically, and at once, express his disapproval of the extreme Ritualistic observances, which the firm attitude of his predecessor so long repressed here; but which his own supposed tendencies are now encouraging certain of his clergy to avow and practise.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 7th October. ANGLICANUS.

DIVISION FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

(*Poona Observer.*)

THE whole of the troops in garrison, as also two Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, and one Field Battery of the Kirkee Brigade, were paraded yesterday (Wednesday) morning, in drill order, for the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Division was divided into four Brigades, the Artillery forming one, the Cavalry a second, and the Infantry two more. These were commanded respectively by Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., Colonel Graves, C.B., 3rd Cavalry, Brigadier General Addison, C. B., and Colonel Whitehill, the whole being under the command of Major General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C.B.

His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer arrived on the ground at a quarter to 6 o'clock, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Captain Stephenson, Captains Liddell and Stock Aide-de-Camps, and the whole of the Head Quarter Staff, and was received by the Division in line, with the usual salute, after acknowledging which he proceeded to minutely inspect the line. The inspection over, the Division marched past, the Artillery and Cavalry at a walk, and the Infantry in column of grand Divisions. By the time the Infantry had cleared the passing line the mounted Brigade, were ready to trot past, after which the Infantry having reversed their front, doubled past in quarter distance column, and were followed by the Horse Artillery and Cavalry at a gallop. The marching past over, the Infantry again reversed its front, formed a mass of columns, then changed their front to the left, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery forming a support, the Field Battery forming on the left of the Infantry. A line of contiguous columns was then formed, and an advance of Brigades of Infantry in echelon, at one hundred yards' interval ordered, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery still being kept in rear. At this period a strong body of the supposed enemy being observed advancing in force from the south, the echelon changed front a quarter of a circle to the right, and deployed, the movement being covered by an advance of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, the latter throwing out line of skirmishers. On the Infantry completing their deployment, they lay down, and the Cavalry and Artillery commenced to retire by alternate batteries and squadrons, until within a short distance of the Infantry, when breaking into column of sub-divisions and fours, they retired at a galop through the intervals of the Infantry, who at once opened a heavy fire on the enemy, which they kept up, supported by the Field Battery, until over-powered by numbers, they were obliged to commence a steady retreat by alternate Brigades, assisted by occasional charges of the Cavalry Brigade, until they were finally beaten back into the Ghorpoorie barracks, when a truce was proclaimed, and the troops allowed to march to their quarters, and recruit themselves with breakfast.

As this was the first Divisional Field day this season, a large number of the beauty and fashion of the station did violence to their feelings, and got up a *little* earlier than usual, to grace the proceedings with their presence, which it need not be added, greatly enhanced the beauty of the scene.

The following regiments formed the Division:—

1ST OR ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

A Battery E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
B Battery E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
D Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., commanding.

2ND, OR CAVALRY BRIGADE.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Colonel Graves, C. B., Commanding.

3RD OR RIGHT INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.
9th Regiment N. I.
24th Regiment N. I.
Commanded by Brigadier General Addison, C.B.

4TH OR LEFT INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The 8th King's Royal Regiment.
59th Regiment.
23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry. Commanded by Colonel Whitehill.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a European district court-martial assembled at Kurrachee on the 14th September, Private John Hennessey, 21st Fusiliers, was charged with the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, whilst a prisoner in the regimental cells at Kurrachee, on the 2nd of September 1869, when conversing with the Reverend Anthony Martin, made use of threatening language against his commanding officer, in substance and in the effect following, that is to say, "I will fire at the Colonel." He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days. To forfeit all right to good conduct pay and to pension on discharge, whether in respect of past or future service, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B C.—Approved and confirmed.

THE "UNIVERSAL HELMET."

(*Sindian.*)

SOME few years ago the combined wisdom of our Army Administrators was brought to bear upon the selection of a light, comfortable, and otherwise suitable, headdress, for the whole of the European troops in India; and the result of their mature deliberations was the introduction of *the thing* known as the "Universal Helmet," which is heavy, ugly, uncomfortable, and unsuitable in every respect as a head-dress; though admirably adapted to serve as a bug trap, and would, if intended for that purpose only, be deserving of a patent. When will our rulers abandon the penny wise and pound foolish system, and introduce a really good and martial looking felt helmet? the first cost would be about double that of the bug trap; but would last three times as long, for it would not have to stand the knocking and kicking the present helmet has to be subjected to, in order to dislodge the enemy.

RITUALISTIC "MEMORANDA."

(*Indian Church Review.*)

IF a fast and feast fall together, the feast should be observed *ritually* and the fast or abstinence should be kept *physically*.

A GENERAL RULE FOR COLOURS.—*Black*: Good Friday, Funerals, and Public Fasts. *Green*: All Sundays and other days for which another colour is not given. *Red*: Evensong of Vigil of Pentecost to the Evensong of the following Saturday: All feasts of Martyrs. *Violet*: Advent to Christmas Eve. Holy Innocents except on Sunday; Septuagesima to Easter Eve: the Rogation Days; the Ember week in September; Vigils. *White*: Evensong of Christmas Eve to Octave of the Epiphany, inclusive (except S. Stephens, Holy Innocents, and Conversion of S. Paul); Maundy Thursday, Trinity Sunday; all feasts not otherwise marked; Confirmation; Marriage. If the proper colour is not used on Black letter days, the colour of the season should be employed.

The following is the most approved order for the distribution of the Sacred Elements in the office of Holy Communion:—1. The celebrant and assistant clergy. 2. The choir. 3. The clergy present in the congregation. 4. The men. 5. The women. A little attention to this rule would prevent much disorder. The Divine Bread should be received in the open palm; and placed in the mouth immediately the words "*Take eat*" are uttered. It should be cut into very small pieces. The Cup should be received from the Priest with the right hand holding the base of the pedestal, supported by the left at the top of the Cup. After reception it is most unseemly to wipe the lips with a pocket handkerchief, as many do as if they were desirous to wipe away its moisture as soon as possible.

The congregation should rise on the entrance and departure of the clergy and choir, and should not quit their seats until these have left the church.

DEATH IN THE POT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

ALTHOUGH the paragraph which recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary, attributing the death of several members of an European family to copper poisoning, was not in accordance with fact, still it reads us a lesson to which we would do well to take heed. The use of copper sauce-pans in Indian kitchens is still, we believe, rather the rule than the exception, although it is generally allowed that their employment is attended with some danger. Of all the common metals copper is perhaps the one least suited for making cooking vessels, as it is so easily acted upon by the fluids with which it is liable to come in contact, and the compounds thus formed are all poisonous. Indeed, simple exposure to the air covers it with a film of oxide, and if left moist it gets coated with a carbonate. The coating of tin with which the interior of [illegible] covered generally proves a very poor protection against the deleterious properties of the subjacent metal, as it is either so flimsy as to be worn off in patches in a week or two, or so imperfect as to leave portions of the copper uncovered from the very first. Indeed, there can be no doubt that some of the cases of so-called cholera or dysentery, which occur in India, have their origin in the sauce-pan; there being literally "death in the pot." The "butler" and "cook" of the period have generally a great liking for copper vessels, because, when low in funds, the Indian "uncle" will readily lend a few rupees on the pledg of "master's sauce-pan." There is another valid objection to this kind of utensil, which is, that it cannot be cleaned thoroughly without speedily destroying the tinning, and Ramasawmy chocsing, what seems to him the lesser of two evils, saves the tin at the expense of cleanliness. We would, therefore, strongly urge on the public the propriety of discharging at once and for ever all copper vessels from the kitchen, and of substituting in their place the beautiful enamelled iron ware, which is cleaner, less expensive and perfectly wholesome under all circumstances. In a future issue we hope to direct attention to the absence of any restriction on the sale of poisons in bazaars throughout this presidency. Enough arsenic to poison a whole family may be bought for a pice, and it is to be feared, that many of the deaths amongst the native population, which are attributed to cholera, are caused by a dose of this or some other irritant poison. Surely if special legislation regarding the sale of poisons is deemed necessary in a country like England, it is ten times more so in India, where we have a population whose natural disposition would rather lead them to get rid of a real or supposed enemy, or gratify revenge, by such occult means, than by open violence.

MERCARA.

(*Madras Mail*, Sept. 30.)

DURING the last few days Mercara has been in a state of unusual excitement. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived with his Staff, Colonel Cooke, Colonel Robertson, and Major St. Hill last Saturday morning. In the afternoon he inspected the 8th Regiment M. N. I., and decided upon the reconstruction of the sepoys lines in the same locality. At the social gatherings, at tiffins and dinners at the mess, and at Colonel Stevens' the courteous, and lively manner of the Chief and his fascinating powers of conversation charmed every one who had the honour to come into personal contact with His Excellency. On Sunday afternoon some hundred Coorgs paid their respects, and it was an interesting sight to see the Chief face to face with some of the very men, who, at the taking of Coorg in 1834, had opposed the subsidiary western column with which General McCleverty was then Brigade-Major, when he suffered a severe repulse, losing one horse and having another shot under him. He freely entered into conversation with the Coorg Headmen, acknowledged that they had beaten him, but modestly omitted to mention how small the number of his party was, which was attacked by an overwhelming force lying in ambush. His Excellency left on Monday morning for Mangalore. On the same morning a meeting was arranged to take place of those members of the Mercara Church who are opposed to the Rev. Mr. Wynchs' ministration, to pass certain resolutions to be submitted to Government, winding up with a request for his removal from this station. Mr. Wynch and his adherents attended without being invited to the meeting. The Chairman, Captain Taylor, though he had a large majority on his side, deemed it the wisest course to leave the chair and to retire, as no polemical discussion had been proposed for the meeting. The intended resolutions have since been embodied in a petition to Government, and signed by a great number of Anti-Ritualists. It is, however, a more pleasant theme to advert to the last event of interest—the wedding of Lieutenant W. Freeth, Superintendent of the Coorg Revenue Survey, and Miss Macpherson, daughter of Colonel Macpherson, which was attended by about 60 of the Coorg residents.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 7th, 9-5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind easterly, thermometer 78, barometer 30·04, rainfall 10 cents.

CANNANORE, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·990.

TUTICORIN, 6th, 10-5 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 88, barometer 29·93.

VINGORLA, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west, thermometer 83.

THE "INDIAN CHURCH REVIEW'S" CONFESSION OF FAITH.

(FROM ITS FIRST NUMBER.)

As to our principles we may sum them up, in the language of a great living Divine, to consist, in believing *explicitly* all that we know God to have revealed to his Church, and *implicitly* anything, if He has revealed it which we know not. In simple words, we believe all that the Church believes. The significant articles in our Creed are—that there is none other Name given amongst then whereby they can be saved but the Name of CHRIST JESUS—that the founder of our religion designed it to be a *personal* one, emphatically endowing it with all the elements for intimate association with Himself—and that HE instituted and ordained for our benefit and spiritual growth, the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist wherein, in all the glorious majesty of Its simplicity we realise HIS REAL OBJECTIVE PRESENCE, which we humbly recognise as a pledge of His love, as a seal of our redemption, and as an assurance of a happy entrance to eternity. This doctrine will form the centre round which we shall revolve: to maintain it in its primitive simplicity and integrity, and to induce men to "*see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way*," and to entice them to "*walk therein*" in order that they may "*find rest to their souls*" will be our mission. We are Ritualists; we believe Ritualism to be a grand educational agent if nothing else, and that it is under the blessing of God, the greatest check existing to the Rationalism that has so much infected the present age. Ritualism in *some few* aspects of its revival and development we regard as a means to an end: the end accomplished, the means will cease to be necessary or important. "*Puncti sunt translatio veritatis in linguam vernaculam*" is what we take Ritualism in many of its phases to be.

A few words now as to our policy. We shall endeavour as much as we consistently can, to avoid all controversy and bitterness. As far as our limited experience goes, we have seldom known controversy lead to conviction, but, on the contrary, the only result it seems to accomplish effectually is to call into play all the ill humours our fallen natures have so amply inherited. We hold very strong views ourselves, and are prepared to find others, as earnest as we believe ourselves to be, holding opposite views with as much force of honest conviction as we claim for ourselves. . . . From all we have said, it is hardly necessary that we should state that we do not claim for our paper an *undenominational* character. Just as patience towards error may be mistaken for indifference towards truth, so we believe may tolerance towards all be interpreted as attachment to none. . . .

A last word. This Paper has been started to supply an acknowledged want—it has entered on its career without a single subscriber—a plain and straightforward exposition of the principles and line of policy, its promoters purpose to adopt has been made—it is intended to promote the good of the Church and the glory of God—no element of personal gratification has entered into the suggestion for its creation—it has been dedicated in earnest prayer to HIM who has not left HIMSELF without a witness on earth. If HE will accept the humble offering it must succeed—if HE refuses it, it must fail. To HIS care and blessing and the sympathy and support of all Churchmen we accordingly commend it.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

(*Indian Church Review.*)

THE GARRISON CHAPLAIN.—It was rumoured a while ago that this gentleman was about to be sent to Kurrachee, but we are pleased to find that other arrangements have been made, and that Bombay will not be deprived of its most eloquent preacher.

THE Rev. Mr. Griffiths (Madras) has applied as a special case for an extension of the term of his service. Mr. Griffiths' long continued labours and the extremely heavy pecuniary loss he sustained some time ago, fairly entitle him, we think, to the indulgence he asks for.

BYCULLA CHURCH.—We are glad to notice the introduction of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" in this church, and also to find the prayer before the sermon given up. We trust the Chaplain will not stop here but proceed to other more needed and urgent improvements.

TANNA.—The Chaplain of Byculla has been relieved of his charge of this station, which has been placed under the Cathedral. Being thus lightened of a portion of his very onerous duties, we trust that Mr. Reynell will be enabled to turn his attention to the neglected artizan class with which his parish abounds.

THE Rev. C. F. Johnston has been sent to Kurrachee to act for the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, who left for England the other day on sick certificate. This will deprive the Bishop of his domestic chaplain, and considerably increase his work. Can nothing be done to make up for the want of additional chaplains, beginning to make itself so seriously felt in the diocese?

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—It may not be uninteresting to mention that the regiment stationed here, but about to leave for England, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers has presented this Church with a "Litany stool" as a *thank offering*. The idea originated with some of the men of the Bible-class, and was taken up by the whole regiment, officers and men. This fact marks the good feeling that has existed between the Chaplain and the regiment.

TRINITY CHAPEL, SONAPORE.—We congratulate Mr. Gilder on the improvements effected in the choir. They appeared for the first time in Cassocks and Surplices on Sunday last. The huge three decker of a reading desk we noticed had been removed, and seats arranged stallwise for the choir The introduction of the Surpliced Choir was made at the suggestion of some of the members of the Vestry Committee, and had the full sanction and approval of them all, and seems to have thoroughly commended itself to the congregation.

ORDINATION AT BANGALORE.—One of the local papers states in reference to the ordination held by the Bishop of Madras at Trinity Church, Bangalore, last Sunday, that "at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, a great many persons who were not of the Church of England united together and partook of the Sacrament at the hands of the Bishop." What do our readers think of this? If the Bishop knew these people to be Dissenters, was it right of him to communicate them! We shall be glad to hear what can be said in support of this practice, which appears to us at least irregular.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—We observe that the various castes are represented as follows:—

Hindoos	404	Sindhis	17
Parsees	27	Christians	6
Mahomedans	9		

These, it must be remembered, are teachers of the people, and therefore these numbers are full of significance. They proclaim the disgraceful fact that under the so-called "toleration" of a Christian Government, only 6 of its schoolmasters in our presidency are Christians. In other words, that we have been ashamed of our religion.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—We trust it will not be long before we shall have the pleasure of seeing His Lordship in our midst. We are not altogether ignorant how industriously he has been engaged since his arrival, but we regret that he has made Poona his head-quarters for so long a time. The different local charities and kindred institutions have suffered much from his continued absence from Bombay, and though other places have, we are aware, gained by his presence, still we think we had the prior claim on his attention and to his acquaintance. The labour before him is Herculean in its amount and importance, and cannot more successfully be overcome than by his working from Bombay as a centre. We hope, however, soon to have the benefit of the full measure of His Lordship's useful supervision, the benefits flowing from which have been so marked elsewhere.

INDIAN ITEMS.

SIND.

MAJOR ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE, of the 106th Foot, arrived at Kurrachee on the 30th ultimo, on leave, from Umballa.—*Sindian*, Oct. 2.

CAPTAIN MALDEN of the 1st Sind Horse arrived here from Jacobabad on the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of proceeding home to recruit his health.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL.

WE hear from Simla that the Viceroy has called for a full report on the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Charles Beresford, late third Officer of the ship Lady Melville, who died at the General Hospital on 24th September.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

MADRAS.

WE conclude that there must be some special reason for moving the 34th Regiment L. I. to Secunderabad, or for not sending the 19th Regiment N. I. to that place; because if not, it would seem to be a breach of the instructions about "enforcing the strictest economy in military expenditure." The move of the 19th was necessary, owing to the abolition of Kurnool as a station; but why move two corps instead of one? The 34th has been only three years and half at Bellary, and need not have been removed under five. Why waste money when one can help it?—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 2.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 5	0 32
,, Calcutta	22 15	6 56
,, Madras	one in 30 hours.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Lt. Owen, 88th Regiment, from London.
For Nurjee Jetta, from Alleppy.
For Cutta, 1st Madras Native Infantry Company, from Dublin.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

A MEETING of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held at Poona, on Monday, when the bill and order of the day—Bill IV. of 1869—a Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay, came on for third reading. His Excellency Sir Seymour, Fitzgerald, presided, and there were also present—H. E. Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar.

H. E. the PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said that he might mention to the Council that he had received a petition with reference to the bill which was to come under consideration that day, which he thought it would be desirable to have read.

The petition which was addressed to the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, was as follows:—

SIR,—The bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton,—which was introduced by you to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, and read a first time on Wednesday last—has been under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, and I am directed by the committee of management to lay before you, for the information of the select committee to which the bill has been referred, a copy of the same with certain amendments, which the committee consider improvements on the bill in its present form, and necessary if the bill is to be a help rather than a hindrance to the cotton trade.

The words "fraudulently and dishonestly" are suggested for insertion in section II. at the places marked in the accompanying copy of the bill, which seem indispensable to the right working of the bill should it become law; as the clause now stands every merchant engaged in the cotton trade may be rendered liable to fine or imprisonment. The committee also consider the words "liable to be," noted towards the end of section II., necessary to be inserted, as persons may innocently come into possession of adulterated cotton, and they ought not to be made to suffer loss thereby.

The same remark applies to section III., where the words "liable to be" are also noted for insertion.

I am also to observe, the committee consider section II. should state that confiscated cotton will be disposed of by the Cotton Commissioner or inspector in chief, under rules laid down by Government, as the present custom of working up confiscated cotton in jails tends to create suspicion in the minds of the natives as to the real object of Government in confiscating the cotton.

Sections VIII. and IX. ought in the opinion of the committee to be expunged, as section II. sufficiently provides for the punishment of fraud, while the carrying out of these clauses as they stand in the bill would simply tend to the obstruction of legitimate trade.

The committee beg to point out that adulterated and mixed cotton are regular articles of commerce.

Section XII. should in the opinion of the committee be confined in its application to the mofussil districts, where adulteration and deterioration take place, and not applied to Bombay, where the carrying out of such a clause might open the door to unnecessary oppression.

Section XII. makes the cotton inspectors in Bombay subject to the Commissioner of Customs; the object of this is not apparent, and it seems to the committee that the inspectors would be better placed under the control of the inspector in chief or the head of the department.

Section XIV. should be amended in the manner indicated in the copy of the bill now sent—and in the amended form it provides for section XVI. which thus becomes unnecessary; section XV. would give to the inspectors most dangerous powers, and the committee are of opinion it should be expunged; it is, moreover, unnecessary, as the bill otherwise provides sufficiently for the suppression of fraud.

The question of the improvement of cotton is one of great importance and deserving of the best attention of Government.

The committee are, however, respectfully of opinion that it is the province of the Government of this country from the beneficial interest it retains in the land to take measures for the improvement not of cotton merely but of all other articles of Indian agricultural produce, and to provide for the cost of the same from the imperial revenues, and not from this fund, which the committee consider should be applied only to the prevention of fraud, and they object therefore to this portion of the bill.

Judging from the experience of the last two years, the committee are of opinion that so large a sum of money as now lies at the credit of the present fund, being devoted at once to the improvement of cotton cultivation would tend to the larger portion of it being expended in doubtful schemes,—and that only the careful supervision which Government exercises over its own resources will lead to a judicious expenditure. Should the fund be reserved specially for its original purpose as herein urged—the large amount now in hand will enable Government to reduce the fee to one anna per bale.

The committee would further respectfully urge upon Government the importance in the interest of the cotton trade of the country to make all such charges as light as possible, and throw no obstacle in the way of its competing with the steadily increasing cotton supply from America.

Section XIX. proposes to appoint a Cotton Commissioner under this Act—to be paid out of the fund derived from the export fees. I am, however, to point out to the select committee for considering this bill that we have already a Cotton Commissioner for this Presidency, appointed by the Secretary of State, and his salary paid out of the imperial revenue, so that such an appointment under this bill is unnecessary, and if it be the intention of Government to increase the staff of the Cotton Commissioner by appointing assistants under him the salaries of these should be paid from the same source.

Section XX. provides that a portion of the fund shall be transferred to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces and the Resident at Hydrabad, in respect of cotton exported from the Central Provinces and the Berars.

No objection is made to this proposal, but the amount specified in the clause is excessive, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 would, in the opinion of the committee, be about the proper proportion to be assigned for the purpose in question.

The committee are of opinion that the fees leviable upon presses should be merely nominal, and that there is no necessity for the proposed increase.

Trusting the views herein set forth, and the alteration noted in the accompanying copy of the bill, may have the favourable consideration of the select committee.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

H. E. the PRESIDENT then put the question that the petition do lie on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. TUCKER said that he begged to support the prayer which had been made in the petition just presented to the Council, and to move that any further discussion on the Cotton Frauds Bill be adjourned on the ground, first, that since the printing and publication of the bill there had not been time for that examination and inquiry among the members of the Legislative Council that should always precede legislation; and, further, that the public in general, and those sections of the community whose interests were most affected by the bill had not had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the measure in its amended state, which opportunity, in his opinion, should be afforded to them. The circumstances under which the bill was now before the Council were peculiar and exceptional. A stringent bill had been originally brought forward to which grave objections had been taken by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and by other persons. This bill was referred to a select committee of this Council, composed of men possessed of great practical experience, and who were well acquainted with the circumstances of the country, who trimmed and reduced its proportions and returned it to the Council with its sting extracted and the parts which were considered to be most dangerous removed. The excitement which had been raised in the public mind by the publication of the original bill was thus in a great measure allayed, as no one calculated that the report of the committee would be set aside and their labours nullified by the introduction into a new bill of the principal provisions which they had condemned, and by the addition of clauses of still greater rigour and stringency, and it was not till the debates which took place on Monday and Tuesday last in this Chamber that the public had any opportunity of knowing the form and shape which the promoters of the measure had decided the bill should ultimately assume. The bill now printed was only put into the hands of hon'ble members on Saturday last, and unless it appeared in the Bombay newspapers that (Monday) morning it could not have been seen even by the readers of English newspapers in the presidency, and certainly no knowledge of its exact provisions could have reached the masses of their native fellow subjects, who would hear nothing of the new restrictions and penalties to which they were to be subjected, till translations of the bill, in its existing shape, should be circulated through the medium of the native press. Lastly, he (Mr. Tucker) thought that the members of the Council were under some misapprehension as to the views entertained by the English merchants of Bombay with respect to this measure. From what had been stated he supposed that legislative interference for the suppression of the adulteration of cotton was called for by the almost unanimous voice of those Englishmen who were engaged in commercial pursuits in Bombay; but it would seem that this was not the case. He held in his hand a report of the committee of management of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which was to be presented at a meeting to be held in Bombay that day, an extract from which was as follows:—

"On the introduction of the new cotton bill into the Legislative Council, your committee consulted the members as to their opinions thereon: there was general unanimity regarding the very objectionable character of several of its provisions, and a majority of the opinions recorded were against any bill at all.

"The bill was examined by your committee, and a letter, pointing out the serious objections entertained by the Chamber to the bill in the shape in which it was introduced to the Council, was laid before the select committee to which the bill was referred. An amended bill was afterwards published, in which some of the more objectionable features of the first bill were removed, and this bill with further alterations has been brought forward in the Council for a second reading, and may be passed before this report can be in the hands of members.

"The new bill both in its original and amended form is, in the judgment of your committee, open to objection from its proposing to combine the features of a measure of police for punishing frauds in the cotton trade, with the subject of the improvement of cotton cultivation, by applying surplus funds raised under the Frauds Act for that purpose.

"The suppression of cotton adulteration in the cotton trade, and the improvement of cotton cultivation, are questions perfectly distinct, and in the opinion of your committee they ought to be kept distinct. On this point your committee agree with the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay in 1865, in the following passage taken from the resolution passed on the first report on the working of (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863:—

"'The subjects discussed in paragraph 27 [Cotton Improvement] belong more properly to the department presided over by Dr. Forbes, and Government will gladly receive any specific propositions from that officer having for their object the improvement of the staple, and requiring for their successful execution an advance from the cotton frauds fund. Mr. Bulkley should put himself into communication with Dr. Forbes, so that Government may derive the benefit to be obtained from their joint suggestions. It should, however, be clearly understood that Dr. Forbes' duties are to improve the condition of cotton and cotton cleaning machinery generally; whilst those of Mr. Bulkley and his subordinates are to carry out the provisions of Act IX. of 1863.'

"Possibly the convenient character of the "cotton frauds fund" suggested the notion of combining the two departments, but such a convenience is no reason for taxing the cotton trade with the cost of improvements by which the ryots will be chiefly benefited. The cotton improvement department might be enlarged and made an agricultural department, and the whole subject taken up in a manner worthy of the imperial Government of the country.

"The time has come when it will be necessary for the mercantile community to declare their views very distinctly on these important questions: first, as to the organization of an agricultural department; and second, as to whether it is really necessary that there should be a cotton frauds department at all;—and both questions call for a definite expression of the views of the Chamber thereon."

The hon'ble gentleman then went on to say that it would seem from this report that there was a division of opinion in the Chamber of Commerce with respect to the present bill in the shape in which it was originally introduced into this Council, and that a great number of the firms comprising the Chamber saw no necessity for the existence of any Cotton Frauds Department at all; and it might be gathered from the tone of the report that the committee of management was opposed to any measure of the kind which had been approved of by a majority of this Council. It seemed probable that on that very afternoon there might be a discussion in the Chamber on the particular subject upon which they were now legislating, and it might pronounce an opinion adverse to any further attempt to suppress the adulteration of cotton by legislation. Under these circumstances it would surely be hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of the Council to proceed further with this bill without allowing the Chamber of Commerce and the rest of the mercantile community of Bombay to represent to the Council the opinions which they entertained with regard to the proposed new law. However anxious the promoters of the bill might be to see their project become law, I trust you will concur with me in thinking that no step should be taken which will lay the Council open to the imputation of acting with undue precipitancy or haste. While upon this point I will call the attention of the Council to a despatch from the Government of India, at the time when the Council was first created, pointing out the necessity of guarding against the too hurried passing of legislative enactments. He then read as follows:—

"16. The experience of the Legislative Council under the Act of 1853 has shown conclusively that a bill receives its best consideration at the hands of a select committee, and it has also been amply proved—if proof of such a point were needed—that amendments made at a meeting of the whole Council, even though they be apparently of an immaterial character, are very likely to lead to contradictions and inconsistencies, and that a few days should therefore always elapse between the settlement of a bill in detail by the full Council and the final passing of it, in order to give time for a careful comparison of newly introduced amendments with the older parts of the bill, so that any oversight may be detected. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the rules of the Council should provide ample time, not only for the discussion of the measures introduced, but also for their publication, so that the public may have a full opportunity of submitting such representations to the Council regarding any pending measure as they may desire to make. If circumstances arise calling for more prompt legislation than the rules permit, the emergency may be met by a suspension of the rules. In support of the views here expressed as to the great advantage of select committees, and of allowing some little time to elapse between the settlement of a bill in full Council and its final passing into law, the Governor General in Council would refer the Bombay Government to the 17th paragraph of Sir Charles Wood's despatch cited in the margin."

Consideration of bills by select committees—Discussion and publication of bills.

No law, except one arising out of some pressing emergency, should be passed without full opportunity for mature deliberation and discussion, and the intervals of discussion should be such as to allow the members of Council adequate opportunity of reflection and inquiry.

The hon'ble gentleman went on to say—The wisdom and justice of the instructions contained in these despatches would not be contested, and the truth of the propositions enumerated was so plain and obvious that they must command general acquiescence, and he felt assured that without any recommendation from higher authority the Council would be disposed to adopt these maxims as their ordinary rule of conduct. He trusted, therefore, that every one would agree with him in thinking that they should be acted upon in the present instance, and that the members most earnest in desiring the success of the present measures would see the propriety of allowing the public time to declare their sentiments with respect to it. It must, he thought, be conceded that no pressing emergency existed which rendered it necessary that the bill should be read a third time that day, and it would not be disputed that the interval of two days, which had elapsed since the bill in its present shape first appeared in print, and was in the hands of honourable members, was not a sufficient time for the critical examination of so important a project of law either by the members of Council or by the outside public. In fact, so far as the public were concerned, it was evident that the greater portion of the community had had no opportunity whatsoever of consulting the additions which had been made to the bill since it left the hands of the select committee, and he hoped that the Council by a suitable adjournment would give them this opportunity. He would therefore move that the further discussion upon Bill IV. of 1869 be postponed.

H. E. the PRESIDENT said that with regard to the petition it would probably be more convenient for the hon'ble member to move an amendment when he (His Excellency) put the motion that the bill be read a third time.

The Hon'ble Mr. TUCKER said that he was under a misapprehension, and thought that the bill was before the Council. He should be quite happy to act as H. E. had suggested.

H. E. the PRESIDENT said that the hon'ble gentleman evidently did not take notice of the question put to the Council; the question was "that the petition do lie on the table;" and the hon'ble gentleman had moved as an amendment that all proceedings should be postponed.

The Hon'ble Colonel MARRIOTT said that he understood the petition read just now prayed for a postponement of the proceedings on the bill for two months, on the ground that there were changes made for which those interested in the bill were not prepared. The petition particularly mentioned the re-introduction of the term "fraudulently."

H. E. the PRESIDENT—The omission of the words "fraudulently and dish

XX. line 13, after the word "any" the word *full* was inserted; and from the same line the words "in the city of Bombay" were expunged. In line 10 clause II. of the same section, the words "and month" were omitted.

In section XXI. line 4, the word *a* was inserted after "which." And in line 8 the figures "19" were substituted for "20." In line 12 the word *use* was inserted in place of "employed."

In section XXIII. there were some verbal transpositions. The word *officer* was inserted in place of "inspector" in line 25; and in line 28, after the word "void," the following words were added:—*in addition to any punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.* In section XXVII. line 16, after the word "Magistrate" the following words were inserted:—*who shall be empowered to make such order respecting the custody and disposal of the property as he may think proper.*

In section XXVIII. line 12, the figures "74" were inserted after the figures "68."

In line 20 of section XXX. *and preparation* were inserted after the word "cultivation."

In section XXXI. the words *the fund constituted by* were substituted for "the proceeds of the fees hereafter levied in Bombay under."

In section XXXV. line 1 the word *name* was substituted for "word," in line 8 *any* was substituted for "a," and in line 8 the words *other than a full press* were inserted in lieu of the words "not used for finally pressing cotton for export." The definition of the word "packing" in the same section was expunged.

In section XXXVI. the word *subject* was substituted for "subordinate."

The following section was added to the bill:—

"It shall be competent to the cotton-inspector-in-chief with the previous sanction of Government, anything contained in this Act, or in the Bombay Act IX. of 1863 notwithstanding, to annul and withdraw any licence granted for the use of a press on proof to the conviction of such cotton inspector by the licence of his agent of any failure to comply with the conditions of the licence or of conviction of any offence under this Act."

In schedule A, line 2, the figure "5" was substituted for the figure "2."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said he did not think any one could really say that the Council had been passing the bill too rapidly, or without its having undergone the fullest discussion. He thought they had discussed every word of it most carefully, and there certainly was no ground for the imputation that they had been attempting to steal a march upon the public by passing the bill precipitately. He did not know what time he could fix for the Council's meeting again, but he would take care that it should not be at any such period as could be considered unfair. At the same time, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, it was highly desirable that the new bill should become law before the coming in of the new crop of cotton. It would be very undesirable that there should be a delay of two months. He would not fix the date of the next meeting, but he thought somewhere about that day fortnight would be convenient, and if a fortnight was given, there would be ample time for consideration.

The Council was then adjourned.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' COMMISSION.

(*Englishman.*)

THE *Pioneer* seems to have been right after all in its view of the Civil Engineers' grievance. We have carefully looked into the order, and it seems evident that its object was simply to remedy a defect in the P. W. D. Code, without imputing anything wrong to the honourable profession which has felt so much hurt by it. In that Code there is no specific order forbidding engineers to accept of commissions, and commissions, we are informed by a Civil Engineer in the P. W. D. writing to our Allahabad contemporary, are a recognised and legitimate source of income to the profession at home. We think Government was right in explaining that such allowances would not be permitted to engineers in the Public Works Department, although it would have been better had the order been more fully explained. We are assured on the highest authority that no insult was contemplated by Government, and we have reason to believe that the leading members of the profession are beginning to see and admit this It is a case, however, in which a Government would act both wisely and generously in explaining its intentions, for nothing can be more detrimental to the public service, than that an honourable and high-spirited profession should remain under the impression that it has been insulted or wronged.

THE NORMAL WINDS OF BOMBAY.

THIS is the title of a paper by Mr. C. Chambers F.R.S., Superintendent of the Government Observatory, Colaba, which has been reprinted in a separate form from the *Bombay Builder*. The paper is accompanied by a number of well-executed diagrams, of considerable scientific value. We append an extract which will have an interest to the general reader as well as to mariners, though, to follow it fully, the diagrams are necessary:—

"During the dry months of the year, when sailing ships are obliged to beat along the coast depending for their progress mainly upon the land and sea breezes, and being frequently becalmed, it seems that even a rough guide as to the strength and direction of these winds at different distances from the coast, and at the successive hours of the day, would be of some advantage to captains in chosing their course; and such a guide the curves, with due allowances, appear to furnish. The explanation of the land and sea breezes at Bombay on the received theory is as follows:—As the sun rises in the heavens the soil in the interior of India becomes heated by solar radiation, and in its turn heats the air above it, which in consequence expands and overflows at the upper limiting surface of the atmosphere, a quantity of air being thus removed, the barometric pressure near the heated soil is diminished, and air flows in from the cooler regions to seaward to equalize the pressure; the flow continues above and below, till the soil has attained nearly its mean temperature, or the temperature of the sea which varies comparatively little in the course of the day. During the interval the temperature of the soil and the velocity with which the air flows both pass through their maxima, and that nearly simultaneously. At this period the lower flow of air is at Bombay, a west wind commencing about 11 A.M. or noon, with a maximum velocity at 3 or 4 P.M., and ceasing about 10 P.M. From this time the air begins to flow seaward, reaching its maximum velocity about S.A.M., and ceasing about 11 A.M. or noon. The latter movement is thus explained by the theory; in the same manner that the soil absorbed more of the sun's rays than the sea, and thus became heated, so it radiates more heat into space, and after both have acquired the same temperature, it cools the more rapidly; the air above it then becomes cooled, and condensed, and fresh air flows in—to maintain the level as it were—at the upper surface of the atmosphere. In consequence the barometric pressure increases, and the air begins to push itself out to seaward, where the same cause has been operating but less effectually to raise the barometer. The soil inland becoming by its superior radiation much cooler than the sea, the land breezes will continue to flow until the sun has again risen, and radiated sufficient heat upon the soil to restore the equilibrium of temperature between it and the sea; after which the same cycle of changes will again be gone through day by day.

It must not be supposed that the theory professes to account for the actual daily variations of barometric pressure; all that it requires is that, superposed upon the diurnal variation of barometric pressure proper to the Indian Peninsula, there shall be a diurnal variation—it may be of much smaller magnitude—having a character approaching to opposition at the sea-board and in the interior of India. To test whether such a difference, which would be the measure of the secondary producing cause of the land and sea breezes, really exists, more complete and accurate observations in the interior are needed than are at present available. It will thus be seen that although the *absolute* maxima and minima of barometric pressure may occur nearly simultaneously over the whole of India,—the average difference of longitude of different places being less than *one hour*,—yet a relative or local difference of pressure such as is required by the theory may well have place at the same time.

Assuming the truth of the theory, it will be observed that in the case both of the sea and land breeze the secondary exciting cause lies in the interior of India, and that Bombay may be regarded as lying on the line which separates the land where the motion of the air originates from the sea, where it is expended, or from whence fresh air is derived; hence it is evident that whatever effects are produced at Bombay will be reproduced in a smaller degree to the seaward of Bombay; for when the pressure of the air is greater at Bombay than to seaward, part of its energy will be expended beyond in producing upward currents, and when it is less, part of the air which comes to equalize the pressure will come from above, and consequently the horizontal motion of the air to the seaward of Bombay will always be less than at Bombay. . . . During the whole period, however, (from the middle of October to the middle of May,) when alone the land and sea breezes are needed for nautical purposes, they may be counted upon almost with certainty; and the indications of the curves which are applicable on the ocean to the westward of Bombay may doubtless be regarded as applicable in a less degree to a great part of the western coast of India. November is the month in which the land and sea breezes appear from the curves to be felt furthest out to sea; they are then confined much within a distance of 66 miles from the coast: in February, March and April, the limit is about 6 miles less, and in December and January about 10 miles less. The conclusion we arrive at then is that to derive advantage at all from these breezes a ship must be kept well within the distances named—tacking suitably yet so as never to get further than perhaps two-thirds of the limit indicated from the coast, and generally the nearer in-shore she is consistent with safety the greater as is well known, will be the strength of the breezes and the advantage gained."

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.]

AFTER passing Echo Summit, we saw what is called the "Devil Slide." Two bare ridges of rock run in parallel lines down the face of a steep mountain, forming a perfect shoot. Close by was a camp of Indians. A little further on were the "Witches' Rocks" and the "Water-washed Caves of the Fairies." Here the line of road follows the course of the Weber through a deep gorge, called, I believe, "Willhelmina Pass," with bluffs more than one thousand feet high on either side. Then we passed through three tunnels. In the valley there is a fine pine tree, with a board on its trunk, on which is painted "one-thousand-mile three." This is one thousand miles from Omaha. We arrived at Echo city in the evening of the third day of our journey. It was formerly a Mormon town, but is now abandoned to the railway employés. This place resembles the other railroad towns I have mentioned. No man dreams of going outside his house or tent unarmed, and after dusk never without an escort. A great number of men got into our train here, which made us a little nervous, but afterwards some of those we looked on so suspiciously, as they came in with their rifles, proved very pleasant additions to our party. Two of these were contractors for the railroad, who had been three years at work upon it; another, one of the company's secretaries; and the fourth, a Mr. Armstrong, an engineer connected with the line, with whom we formed quite a warm friendship, before we parted, four days afterwards, at Erie. Their society was a great advantage to us, as from them we obtained so much information about the road.

There are some wonderful formations of rock about Echo city,—"The Sphynx of the Valley," which seems to be watching over the entrance of the Weber Valley; "Monument Rock," two hundred and fifty-one feet high, at the junction of the Echo, with the Weber; "Sentinel Rock," a high bluff, overshadowing Echo city, rising over one thousand feet in height; the "Hanging Rock," which overhangs its base fifty feet, and overlooks Echo city. The railroad winds round its base. Some of the finest views on the road are to be seen from its top. Further on in Echo canon we passed "Death's Rock," a bluff of sandstone and conglomerate rock, eight hundred feet high. During the Mormon war, one of the Mormon militiamen, standing on this rock, dared his confederate to shoot him from the opposite side of the canon, little thinking he could reach him. The bullet pierced his brain, and his body, falling, was dashed to pieces on the rock below. From here the ascent to Wahsatch is very steep. The line forms a perfect Z., mounting by what the Americans call a series of "Switchbacks." Our train was heavy, and had to be taken up in divisions, arriving at Wahsatch 12 p. m. This Z track is only a temporary one; everywhere else, on the Union Pacific line, the maximum grade is ninety feet to the mile. This night was a bitterly cold one; we lay at Wahsatch station till daylight, and then had to change cars. The station was crowded with men; navvies, just going home East, after three years' work on the line, "roughs" of all nations, and a sprinkling of Indians. An estimate has been made, that on this part of the line, there were one thousand men who would take any man's life for the sake of five dollars. On coming to these rough places, I persuaded my husband to let me put what gold we had with us in the case of a field-glass I carried, putting the glass in a carpet bag, and the money in its place. I thought he was more likely to be robbed in passing through the crowd than I, who would not be suspected of "carrying the bag." My fears were not without reason, as one gentleman of our party lost a bag here containing one hundred pounds, which no doubt was stolen. As I stood watching our luggage, alone, whilst my husband was finding out our train, a villanous-looking man with a rifle came up, and told me I was to go to my party; pointing to some little distance, and telling me they were there. I knew this to be false, as the rest of our ladies were close to, in the ticket-office; so I gave him no answer. Presently, another man came up, and, appearing surprised to see me alone, asked if I had come far, etc. I saw by his face he was an honest man, and answered his questions civilly. He staid beside me till my husband returned, wishing evidently to protect me from annoyance.

One great notoriety we saw here, dressed in a tight-fitting coat, edged with fur and long fringes, a felt hat, and long feather. He had a rifle, and looked very wild, with his long straight hair. It was Weber Jack a chief amongst the Utes. He thinks highly of himself, and, introducing himself to strangers, will strike his breast and say "Me Mormon, me heap squaws, heap papoose." We were glad to find ourselves safe in the cars again, but grieved when we found the box of biscuits belonging to our party was missing, which was no small loss in these regions, as it was all the bread we had with us. A number of men got possession of one of our cars here; to have refused them admittance at the station would only have caused a row, so they were all put together in the last car, and when fairly started the brakesman disconnected it from the train, and they were left behind us on the line.

We descended rapidly from Wahsatch, the "Quaking Asp," the highest mountain of the range, so called from a tree that grows there. The road was very rough, and the cars oscillated frightfully. Arrived at Piedmont we were detained for some hours, by reason of an accident on the line, a few miles a head of us. A construction train, full of workmen, had been thrown off the line, by coming suddenly on cattle, in a curve of the road. Ten or twelve men were badly hurt, and four more were dying. It seemed hard for them, poor fellows, just nearing home, after three years' absence. There was more fuss at the engineer, through whose carelessness they said the accident had happened, and would have hanged him there and then to a telegraph post, had he not contrived to escape on the engine, which had remained on the line. The company had agreed to send the men back to Omaha after their work was done, and the men are bitter, because they are put on the construction and freight cars, which are not nearly so safe as the passenger trains. No accident has happened as yet to one of the latter I believe, but crossed the Rocky Mountains. There is the station of Separation on the summit, the point where the rivers divide: on one side running to the Atlantic, on the other to the Pacific. Como Lake in which are found curious fish called "Devil's Fish," having claws like a cat. Bitter Creek named from its bad water, and Cooper's Lake. In the morning we were in Wyoming territory, entering on the plains, where are the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, who are giving the Americans so much trouble. This is the strongest Indian country. The word "Sioux" signifies "cut throat." Further on are the Pawnee or Wolf Indians, but these are friendly, and many of them fight under the Americans against the Sioux.

The Indians have been able from time to time to do great harm to the railroad. On one occasion they cut a deep broad ditch across the line during the night, into which the train fell, and they murdered all the men in it save one, who escaped though he was scalped. He got better, and is now running on one of the trains as conductor. Another time they surprised a camp of engineers, and killed seven of their number. Once an Indian lifted an axe to cut down one of the telegraph posts, and in the very act of doing so, was struck dead by lightning. For some time this served as a warning and kept them off the line, but now they have forgotten their fears, and constantly surprise the stations and military posts, taking off their cattle. All the stations and labourer's houses along the road have small earth work fortifications, built behind them; these are completely closed in but loopholed, and have an underground communication with the houses. They are kept well supplied with water, provisions, and fire-arms, so that the people can retire there and successfully resist an attack of Indians.

After passing the Rocky Mountains, before ascending the Black Hills, we cross a fine portion of the plains; over which we saw, every few minutes, herds of antelopes and elk deer. Buffaloes are there in numbers, but we were not fortunate in seeing any of them alive; remains of them are scattered all over the plains. A great many die from drinking the water impregnated with alkali; when that is the case, the wolves will not touch them, and they decay very slowly on these high levels. To our right we had a fine view of the Medicine Bow range, with its highest peak, that of the Elk mountain. We went on very swiftly over the the plain at the rate of forty miles an hour, passing the beautiful Laramie river, the banks of which are covered with wild flowers and luxuriant grasses. It brings logs down its stream from the timber that covers the Laramie hills. These dark pine woods form a beautiful contrast in front of the snow-covered mountains. The logs supply the sleepers for the line. The buffaloes injure the telegraph posts a good deal, along the plains, by using them as rubbing posts.

At Laramie station there is a good hotel, which cost the railway company seventy thousand dollars, and can accommodate a thousand people easily in the dining-room. We had a capital breakfast here, antelope steaks forming the chief attraction. At this place, a few days before, seven ruffians were hanged up together to telegraph posts. Three miles further on is Fort Sanders, quite a large military post; we saw the cavalry exercising as we passed. In the distance, we could see the smoke rising from a large Indian camp. On the Laramie plains the company possess some fine coal beds, which supply them amply for many miles of the road. The country now begins to look more inhabited, here and there are large droves of cattle, and sometimes great flocks of sheep, which thrive well on the plains, and are not such a temptation to the Indians as they require too much time and patience in driving them away. After leaving Laramie, we soon began the ascent of the Black Hills. Here there are some wonderful formations in the red granite rock, like ruined cattle and druidical circles. There is the "Lighthouse" and "Dial Rock," one of a cluster called the "Red Buttes," a mass of red granite one hundred feet high, bearing the marks of having been submerged for a long period, the beating waves having washed it into grotesque shapes. Three miles off the line is the great "Scull Rocks," also of red granite, three hundred feet in height, and surrounded by boulders in the form of sculls.

Near to Beaufort Station is the "Granite Rock," a mass of grey and red granite, rising 150 feet above the plain in a forest of pines. It is near the summit of the Black Hills, and from its top can be seen the Rocky Mountain range extending nearly one hundred miles to the south, Long's Peak, covered with snow, rising high above the surrounding crags. There is a beautiful valley before reaching the summit, called Dale's Creek. The railroad passes over it on a bridge of trestle-work, 126 feet high. Down below is a lovely little stream, picturesque rocks, and dark cedars are on each side of it, and bright little bell-like flowers in the grass. Underneath the bridge is the bridgekeeper's little house. It formed altogether such a lovely picture as we rode slowly over the trestle-work, that we longed to be able to rest for a few hours besides the pleasant water. There was a great deal of snow lying still here and there, especially in the deep ravines. They do not adopt the snow sheds here, but have instead strong wooden fences, where there is a cutting, to prevent the snow from driving in and filling it up, as it did last winter.

About mid-day we reached Sherman's Station, the summit of the Black Hills, and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is 8,490 feet above the level of the sea. The air is so rarified here that some of us felt quite a difficulty in breathing. We were able to get out for a few minutes to admire the fine scenery and gather some specimens of a beautiful purple anemone, which was in bloom, and some bits of rock crystal. After leaving Sherman we came to Granite Canon. The line is cut here in several places deep through the hard granite rock; one cutting, called Carmichael's Cut, is sixty feet from the surface to the level of the railroad track, and is nearly eight hundred feet in length. Another is called Malloy's Cut, through disintegrated granite. From here we got a view of the mountains in Colorado. Fort Russell is a large military post, well stockaded, and two miles further on is Cheyenne, which is quite a flourishing place, having ten streets, and boasting a line of stages which run daily to Denver City, Colorado. Travelling over the plains near here, we saw many waggons, full of emigrants and their chattels. There were numbers of turtle doves and prairie dogs sitting on the little earth mounds. We were told that owls, rattlesnakes, and prairie dogs are found living in the same hole. I gathered delicate white crocuses and purple flowers, and procured a plant of a small pear-shaped cactus, which grows all over the plain in clusters of every colour.

Near Sydney there was an encampment of cavalry, and at the fort same infantry, awaiting an expected attack of the Sioux. We were now in Nebraska. The next place we noted was Julesburg, named after a man named Jules, who had a ranche on the river side. One night it was surrounded by Indians, and all his family were killed under his eyes. Before he fell himself he shot seventeen of their number dead. Further on, the river (Platte) becomes very pretty, dotted all over with islands; in the light of the setting sun it was very lovely. At Ogallala was a camp of soldiers and friendly Pawnee Indians, dressed in American uniform. They looked very fat and lazy, as a number of them came up to see the train pass. North Platte was the next place we stopped at. It was formerly a large town of five thousand inhabitants, but they have now nearly all left for Cheyenne. At Macpherson, as we looked out through the darkness, we could see fires on both the river side, and in the morning we heard there had been a fight there that same night. The Indians had made a raid on the cattle belonging to the settlement, and in the fray that ensued four or five of their number were killed.

Next day we woke up at the north bend of the Platte, a pretty cultivated district, planted all over with cotton wood trees. From here on to Omaha the land appears rich, and is well farmed. At nine A.M. we arrived at Omaha, on the sixth day of our journey. Three years ago there were only 2,500 inhabitants in this city, and now there are 20,000. It has some very fine buildings, and is well lighted with gas. We were transferred by the company across the Missouri in omnibuses on a steam ferry boat to the depot of "Council Bluffs." The Missouri forms the boundary between the Nebraska and Iowa States. It is only seven years since Iowa was made one of the United States, but it has already the finest educational institutions of any; and is also out of debt, with 100,000 dollars in the Treasury. The country is very fine, rich natural grass covers the hills, and the cattle are in perfect condition and very numerous. On our way through Iowa we passed several trains full of German emigrants, and saw many of their camps in the woods. The following morning, at Mount Vernon, we were detained several hours by an accident happening to a train ahead of the line, and this time the engine-driver alone was killed. When the track was repaired we rode on to Clinton, on the Mississippi; and crossed the river on a fine iron bridge, which, with the trestle-work belonging to it, is a mile and a half in length. The view of the river from the bridge is magnificent. We were now in Illinois, and reached Chicago, at five o'clock p.m. Here we changed trains, and went on at once through Indiana and Ohio to Buffalo, passing through some very fine scenery along Lake Michigan and Erie. Indiana is full of fine woods and Ohio is the chief grape-producing state.

On the evening of May 19 we reached Niagara Falls, seven days after we had left Sacramento, spent twenty four hours there, and then went on along the beautiful Hudson River to New York, arriving there on May 21st. Our journey had been a most fortunate one throughout, and we had the honour of being the first to make the trip from San Francisco to New York in so short a time.—*Staffordshire Sentinel.*

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, in which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and other manipulations, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, become adopters of the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful one has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all varieties of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRDS-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank)		1/11 5/8	d. per Re.
Do. 3	do.	do.	1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1	do.	do.	1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office)	.....	1/11¼d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at	6 months notice.....	4 per cent.
Do. do.	9 do.	5 "
Do. do.	12 do.	6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Rs. 11 5/8d. per Re.			
4	"	"	at Rs. 11 1/2d. "
3	"	"	at Rs. 11 7/16d. "
2	"	"	at Rs. 11 3/8d. "
1	"	"	at Rs. 11 5/16d. "
On demand			at Rs. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight			at Rs. 11 3/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	.....	6 per cent.
6 do.	.....	5 "
3 do.	.....	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅓ "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅜ "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consideration without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	463,850
Reserve Fund	£41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Bimy & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late Agent at Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England.

and

National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.

and

National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ⅜ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ½ by 6 in., ⅜ by 6½ in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 29th August, 1869.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE, which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the proper medicine for people whose faculties are jaded and whose energies are exhausted by excessive heat, too much work, or over-indulgence. A few doses of these Pills always prove a simple, safe, and cooling treatment for all stomach and liver complaints; a longer course will set right every organ whose action is impaired, strengthen every structure whose tone is diminished, and renovate that blood whose purity is tainted. Giddiness, headache, nausea, flatulency and all other dyspeptic symptoms yield with surprising certainty and celerity to these corrective Pills, which lay siege to the seat of these distressing sensations, and carry off, without any pain or other disagreeable drawback, those peccant matters which are disordering the entire human machine.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a splendid BYCICLE, made by the Parisian Velocipede Company. The same is quite new and of a very superior finish. Price Rs. 200.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The properties of Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built nearly new Mail phaeton, painted dark green, and lining to match with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lewis.

A small self-driving Pony phaeton.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 600.

Ditto dog-cart price Rs. 250.

Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shafts, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain C. Duet) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.

A ditto park phaeton